

getting a couple, we soon got rid of the
without in any way lessening the power and
be decided over the bid in
waving us for all our trouble with just a small
in the very limited education of
and the captain,
agement, and we pulled away not very
with my minimal abilities.
I recall that the day of the dance of the
ology to suffer more extended communi-
and we did not have a single slip in
the very next time I grab a pig,
may you be there.
CLAW PEXE

There is at present a very large quantity of the
in this neighborhood, although some of the
the heretofore exhibit that prove our
it goes on to the north and
while and drag, renders the water in the
at the last in the morning, and
in a separate T. We have never been
to be historical and
remember last night when Mr. Alexander Th-
the first was seen so markedly fine of
the day. The picture and
to be noted. We observe that one of these
in the distance from
Can any of our readers suggest a way to be
-Scottish Group-

[illegible][illegible]

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

	MONDAY,	TUESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	THURSDAY,	FRIDAY,	SATURDAY,
OCTOBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOVEMBER,	7	8	9	10	11	12

MOON.—First quarter, 22nd instant, 12h. 14m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860.

This Legislative Council sat until ten o'clock last night.

Mr. DOUGLASS obtained leave to bring in a bill, the object of which was to prevent unnecessary re-hearing of cases before Courts of Petty Sessions. The case of Hargraves v. Seaman, first heard by the Oxford Bench, when the defendant was "acquitted," and afterwards re-heard by the Sydney Bench—the defendant having been apprehended in the interior, when he result was again an acquittal. The bill proposes that there shall be no such re-hearings unless with the sanction of the Attorney-General, and proposes further a penalty of £100 for any infraction of its provisions.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the matter being left in the way proposed to the officer named. He did not, however, oppose the motion.

Mr. DEAN THOMSON moved the second reading of the Church of England Byand Bill, introducing the measure as one having for its objects solely to give power to the members of the Church of England to manage their own affairs, without any desire or intention to searcho, or in any way affecting other denominations; and insisting that the Church of England had just claims on the Legislature for such an Act as that proposed.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the bill for a second reading.

Mr. EAGAR opened the motion as amended at an invasion of the civil rights of the members of the Church of England; he condemned the veto principle—howe, he maintained, the bill contained in all its essence, however it might be modified. He condemned also the religious tests proposed to be introduced, contrasting them with the liberality of the measures of Sir R. Bourke, from the spirit of which he regretted that Mr. Dean Thomson had departed; and he urgently appealed to members of the House, who were not members of the Church of England, to come to the rescue of their members of the Church who were opposed to the bill, by voting against it.

The debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. JOHNSON until Thursday next, then to have precedence.

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday at half-past three o'clock.

Papers were laid on the table by Mr. ROBERTSON, and ordered to be printed.

Several new notices of motion were given by members.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL presented a petition from Alexander Berry, Esq., praying to be heard by counsel before committee on his case.

Mr. SCOTT brought up report, from the Elections Committee, on the election of Mr. Demichy for the Tunnah, declaring the said election void.

By the clerk.

After some remarks from hon. members, the SPEAKER, having been applied to, said he considered the case was met by the 64th section of the Electoral Act, which authorised the issue of a new writ on such decision by the committee.

In answer to a question from Mr. SAMUEL, the COLONIAL TREASURER said the reports from the boards appointed to enquire into the Colonial Storekeeper's department would be laid on the table.

In answer to Mr. ROTTON, the SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS said the Government were not aware whether the Nipper Bridge, intended to be constructed with the reconstruction of that bridge. The Government would come to no decision on the subject till their scheme for the extension of railways was dealt with. If that scheme were assented to, then one bridge would serve all purposes, and such bridge must be built by the Government.

Mr. KEMP brought up a report from the Standing Orders Committee, recommending that on one private day of each week the orders of the day take precedence of any other business.

Some other formal business was gone through.

On the motion of Mr. WICKES, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

At the close of the day the SPEAKER took this opportunity to explain the financial position of the colony. Though the prospect of a receding revenue had occasioned some alarm, he was glad to say no improvement had taken place. The ordinary revenue would leave a deficit on the year, but he proposed to meet this by taking various past votes extending over six or seven years, and not now requiring a number of unappropriated sums amounting to a total of £177,925 ds. 11d. This would give a balance at the end of the year of £2903 2s. 3d. He started with a balance, at the beginning of 1860, of £148,099 15s. 8d. The revenue, making the actual amount for the three past quarters, and the estimated amount for the current quarter, would be £1,340,996. The principal deficiencies would be Customs, railway tolls, gold revenue, immigration remittances, and land revenue. The principal increases on Mint receipts, postage, and licenses. The decrease on railway tolls, was chiefly to be attributed to reduction of fares and the interruption of traffic by floods. The decrease on land sales was attributable to the unsettled state of legislation on the subject. Then, there was a supplementary estimate for this year amounting to £257,034 19s. 8d., including large sums to repair works on roads, to repair the Great Southern Road, and make provision for the population of Kiandra. The revenue for 1861 was estimated at £1,793,978. The railway and telegraph extensions, the improvements of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, building a wharf in Woolloomooloo Bay, and the improvements at Newcastle would increase expenditure for 1861 would arise from additional horse labour on the road to Kiandra; £10,000 in aid to the volunteers; £8000 in aid of the Randwick Asylum; £10,000 for the census; £8000 to endow municipalities; and £4000 for roads the District Courts. There would be found £170,000 for roads and bridges, and £29,000 for public buildings. There was no vote for immigration. The sum of £100,000 was voted for the purchase of full duties which the Government proposed to meet out of revenue. The estimated total of revenue at the end of 1861 was £1,097,070 2s. 3d. The Mint receipts for 1861 were estimated at £465,224,000; the land revenue at £465,800; the postage at £260,000; railway tolls at £70,000; telegraph receipts at £18,000, all showing an increase justified by the statistics of those departments. More than £48,000 ounces of gold had been received at the Mint during the past nine months—a greater quantity than in all 1859, which was much in excess of previous years. The employment of the electric telegraph has increased rapidly; increased. In 1859 the number of messages was 9000; in 1858 the number was 36,000; in the first half year of 1860 the number was 25,000. In 1859 it paid an interest on miles of 12½ per cent.; this year 11 per cent. 697 miles of the telegraph were now open. The money order system in connection with it, recently established, was also found to work well. It was his intention on a future day to propose the repeal of the duty on sugar, which would be done at

duties on colonial spirits. He was in favour of collecting a revenue through the Customs, but practically ought to bear its full share of the public burthen, and the English income tax was oppressive in operation, and he would never be a party to its introduction here. He proposed to make use of existing Government departments—the Registrar-General's Office, for example—and where his fiscal property passing virtually put a toll upon it. He, therefore, should submit a system of stamp duties, which he would now explain: on promissory notes payable to bearer on demand he would impose 1s. in the £100, which he estimated would produce £10,000 per annum; on all conveyances above £100, he would impose 10s. in the £100, which would produce £10,000; on all mortgages of real property, real or stock, 5s. in the £100, which would produce £5,000; on bank notes, 10s. in the £100, which would produce £4,000; on all receipts for money, 1d. each, which would produce £15,000; on all cheques or drafts payable on demand, 1d. each, which would produce £500s; legacy and succession duties at the following rates—in the case of sons and daughters 3 per cent., in the case of sisters and brothers 5 per cent., in the case of uncles and aunts 7 per cent., and in the case of strangers 10 per cent., which would produce £30,000. In addition to this, he should propose a new class of import duties on all articles of luxury, which he estimated would produce £40,000. He submitted these changes on the principle that every subject of the State ought to contribute to the public burthen according to his ability. He moved that there be returned to her Majesty the sum of £1448 for the establishment of the Governor-General.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL was surprised to find that, notwithstanding the separation of Queensland, the expenditure had gone on increasing. If it were really necessary to increase the revenue, it would be better to propose an income-tax, or an import duty on wheat and rice, which would bring in a number of small articles on which the expense of collecting would be very great. With proper economy no new taxes would be necessary.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL alluded to the system of levying back appropriated votes, which they saw need of for the first time.

Mr. DICKSON considered it to be his duty at once to intimate his opposition to the unnecessary and complicated scheme of taxation that had been announced. The Legislature should make a stand to reduce the extravagant expenditure of the colony. The proposal to tax every receipt and cheque would be most vexatious in its operation.

Mr. DARVELL should not now debate the question raised. But he thought there would be great difficulty in applying unappropriated revenue of past years without a special Act of Appropriation.

The resolution was then passed, and the chairman left the chair, and reported it to the House. On the motion being put, that the House have leave to sit again next Wednesday, Mr. MARTIN said, he was very dissatisfied with the scheme proposed, which was a same and miserable one from beginning to end. Why did not the Government propose something more definite; to add a salt-duty on imports from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., without injuring anybody, yield £38,000.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the account current for 1859 produced in the statement just made, was quite different from the account current produced some months ago—a difference of some £177,000. The Government had no authority in law to appropriate the remnant votes of former years.

After some remarks from Mr. SAMUEL, Mr. A. CAMPBELL, and Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, the report was dropped.

The House then went into committee on the Land Alienation Bill.

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd clauses were postponed. The 4th clause, providing for the proclamation of freehold estates and towns, and suburban reserves was, after a lengthened debate, passed.

The 5th clause, providing for the dedication of lands to public purposes, was passed.

The 6th clause, excepting all pastoral leases granted previous to the 22nd of February, 1858, from the right of free selection. An amendment, proposed by Mr. RORTON, excepting all leases both before and since the 22nd of February, 1858, was carried, after much discussion, by 30 to 10. An amendment by the mover, to insert in the words "in accordance with the Orders in Council," was negatived.

At this stage (half-past twelve o'clock), a motion was made for adjournment, which was negative.

After some discussion another motion for adjournment was made by Mr. LIVING, which also was negative.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the clause be amended by the omission of the words "by appraisement," which, after debate, was subsequently withdrawn.

Another motion for adjournment made by Mr. LIVING was negative.

Mr. RORTON moved an amendment to the effect that under the pre-emptive right should be sold at a fixed price of one pound, instead of an appraised value, which was negatived by 36 to 4.

Mr. RORTON proposed that the words "one pound" here (in the pre-emptive right of purchase of pastoral land) be omitted, in order to insert "the minimum upset price of the class of land in section 1," viz. five shillings.

After debate, the amendment was negatived without division.

An amendment moved by Mr. RORTON, excluding the value of improvements from appraisement, was carried.

Mr. HOSKINS moved as an amendment that all applications to purchase be notified in the public papers for three months previous, which was negatived by 4 to 4.

A motion for adjournment made by Mr. HOSKINS was negatived by 19 to 16.

An amendment to omit the last proviso, fixing the value of improvement, was carried by 25 to 9.

A motion for adjournment was made by Mr. FOSTER, was negatived without division.

The 11th clause was amended as then passed.

The CHAIRMAN left the chair, and obtained leave to return on Tuesday.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to four o'clock till three o'clock this afternoon.

PERHAPS one of the most important pieces of intelligence which has reached us by this mail the prospect of the harvest in Great Britain. The whole world seems to have been visited with a succession with unpropitious seasons. A practical lesson is afforded of the mutual dependence of countries, and the blessedness of that free commerce which preserves a people from famine. When refused fertilising showers and ripening suns, they are able by the surplus of other lands to replenish themselves. The internal trade of England depends greatly upon the harvest. In an abundant season, not only is bread moderate in price, but the capital stock of the producer is so increased that he can give larger employment and higher wages. The effect is felt through all the interests of Great Britain. When an examination is made of the sources of England's wealth, it is found that the outer commerce, though indispensable to her prosperity, is nevertheless not the chief element of her riches. It is that internal trade, stimulated by the abundance of the earth, which sets in motion a thousand forms of industry.

England suffers at these crises an immense loss, not so much from the character of her agriculture. The weather beauty and advantage there may be

are attended seasons fail uncommonly and little re save the seed future harvest when the fall every homesome times of have even come the sense of These sea where farmi and where n that which i vator. In holdings have who do not year are cu perish the but not a possess the carrying o year, and would other There is ind are occasion means are harvest. Th in the reco famine of th traceable to resulted from class having of the seas trophe may minute subs of pricrit people, is no advantages application. the cultivati away, cons another con spade and this improv her fields in secured and toil and by The Legial in endeavor of these div quite possib ful, but ass the union o which may sole depende It will be of a short h world. If in no doubt the but moderat a demand f will enhance The conce abate the origi general a universal co even in this produced. The are the mark and shall a influence the How attu dependant laws of th dependence, bestow "th made its h of the Nile. simple and plices that n interests of egotism of that like man's con well being, goodness, which befut together in The state power of E foreign land ports while of corn. fluence the ment, and a monetary a who have r and who p less, they t Should be considerable heaven pose the once mo surate with colonies. soon info Sheel the hope every bridge the fellow-co periodical fortunes a

Aw agricu Cumberla in the nat in the sha ers, is w tural. It tilled. M as much s dropped the and in remain, was pu since a ba land that devoted to horse fod nervative, as it is, It may s the foun of the ar remain nature, for it, ex soil, ex ill calcul it were p employ a equal the lands a good ha certain drainage But the when more d fire in riches his for

Steam Flour Mills.

Terms, cash.

The remainder of the assorted toys.
Terms at sale.

Various household furniture and effects, on TUESDAY
the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock
Torne, cash.

of the house, on view at the Rooms, where also CARDS
view can be obtained.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction
at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY
19th Instant, at 12 o'clock.
The usual variety of colonial produce.

by a line bearing easterly 103 feet 9 inches, point of commencement. On this property is a stone house, said to be erected at 24, a well

100

[illegible]

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26